

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTÁNA.

Received up to 29th December, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 23rd December, says that

Burmese affairs.

Theebaw has been deported to Madras with his family, and that Mr. Bernard

Circulation,
415 copies.

carries on the administration with the aid of Burmese ministers as a temporary arrangement. The Home Government has left the settlement of the question as to the future of Burma entirely to Lord Dufferin. The English and Anglo-Indian newspapers and traders urge the annexation of the country, while native newspapers and politicians are opposed to the proposal and recommend the transfer of the kingdom to another member of the royal family. It remains to be seen which of these two courses will commend itself to the Viceroy. His Excellency desires to solve the Burman problem in accordance with the opinion of Parliament, in order that no difficulty may afterwards arise, and he therefore awaits the assembling of the new Parliament. True, annexation would create a new market for British traders, but the question

is whether Government would profit by it. The belief prevails in well-informed circles that the revenues of Upper Burma would hardly suffice for the expenses of the army which would have to be maintained in the country, especially to check the inroads of the wild border tribes, and of the costly British system of administration. The maintenance of native rule would avoid this financial difficulty and even bring a suitable sum into the British treasury in the shape of an annual tribute. As it is, the British empire is rather unwieldy, and the work of government taxes the energies of the English nation. Hence the object of Government in adding to its responsibilities by making new conquests is quite incomprehensible. Government has more than once declared in no ambiguous language that it will not annex any Native State in future. A departure from that policy is sure to shake the confidence of feudatory chiefs in its words and acts.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár), of the 10th December, received on the 24th idem, says that, as Theebaw has been already imprisoned and

The same.

the war is at an end, it is now useless to discuss the justice or otherwise of the despatch of the Burma expedition. The ex-King is in the hands of his enemy, and therefore it is of no public concern whether he will be killed or his life will be spared or where he will be located. But it is a matter of general regret that he did not avoid war by acceding to the wishes of the British Government when he was not prepared to fight to the last. He was really not an able prince, and his subjects have been released from his misrule. However, there is no doubt that Burmans would prefer a native ruler, even though he may be more incompetent than Theebaw himself, to foreign rule. Hence it may be hoped that the British Government will take the innocence of the people into consideration and place another Burman prince on the throne. The non-annexation of Burma would also justify the declaration of English statesmen that they have no desire for further territorial aggrandisement.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd December, states that the *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and other Anglo-Indian newspapers which are anti-native, recommend the annexation of Burma, while the native press is against the recommendation. The *Hindustán* highly approves of Theebaw's deposition. Like Muhammadan princes, he had massacred a large number of his innocent relatives. Such a ruffian cannot be treated with too great severity. Hindús would show no sympathy with him even if he were put to death. The *Hindustán* would be glad to see British rule established in Burma, for in that case Burmans would be saved from the tyranny and oppression of their native princes. But on their qualifying themselves for self-government, the *Hindustán* would be the first to recommend the evacuation of their country and the grant of "home rule" to them.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th December, in an article on Burma, observes that every unprejudiced person views the deposition of a cruel and tyrannical prince like Theebaw with satisfaction, but disapproves of the proposed annexation of Burma and recommends the transfer of the country to another prince. (The *Najmu-l-Akhbár*, Etáwah, is of opinion that another Burman prince should be placed on the throne.)

The *Akhtar-i-Oudh* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, observes that, as Burmans themselves desire the establishment of British rule in Burma, the country may be annexed, but that Theebaw should be treated with indulgence in consideration of his unconditional surrender.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th December, says that it appears from some newspapers that the Viceroy has expressed a desire to look at the opinions of the native press on the Burmese war. The *Shafiq* thanks His

Desire expressed by the Viceroy to know the opinion of the native press on the Burmese war.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Excellency for recognizing the press, but Lord Dufferin would have consulted the opinion of native editors with greater advantage before the outbreak of hostilities. They might have dissuaded him from declaring war.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Rozánah* (Lucknow), of the 23rd December, says that the unjust partiality shown by Local Government and Mr. Laidman. Sir Alfred Lyall's Government to Mr. Laidman is generally viewed with profound regret. However, his acquittal should be no matter for surprise. Civilians do not hesitate to ill-treat natives, simply because they are convinced that the higher authorities will always espouse their cause. Sir Alfred Lyall's action in the *cause célèbre* under review is a new reproach to his government and has won for it the name of the Civilian Government. When he retires from the Lieutenant-Governorship (and the sooner he retires the better), he will not carry with him the good wishes of the people. Such high-handedness on the part of Government officers is, however, not an unmixed evil. It will induce the people to endeavour to do something to improve matters.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 26th December, says that, looking at Sir Alfred Lyall's unjust sympathy with his countrymen, natives have good reason to be dissatisfied with his Government. The High Court and all unprejudiced persons were agreed in finding fault with Mr. Laidman for his misconduct, but still Sir Alfred Lyall has inflicted on him no punishment whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the case, in which His Honor observes that Captain Hearsey's statements were false and unfounded, reflects on the ability and intelligence of the Judges of the High Court. His Honor had better report them for incompetence and get new Judges of his views in their place. It cannot be too deeply regretted that a high officer like a Lieutenant-Governor should be such a prejudiced man. However, credit is due to Sir Alfred Lyall for publishing his Resolution.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 22nd December, says that a memorandum, containing a brief account of the principles on which Government desires to base the new Oudh Rent Act, with a view to protect the rights of cultivators, was made over to the talukdárs of Oudh in the presence of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. The *Ázád* publishes a copy of the memorandum and remarks that, when it read it, every paragraph, in fact every word, produced strange thoughts in its mind. The *Ázád* does not mean to comment on the memorandum at present, but has published it for the information of persons interested in the land question of the province. It will gladly throw open its columns to a discussion of the subject, and will itself take part in the controversy from time to time. The question is what policy will the Talukdárs' Association adopt? The Association is divided. There is reason to fear that some talukdárs will be frightened into silence by threats, and others will be won over by holding out hopes of honours and titles. Looking at the great influence acquired by Sir Alfred Lyall over the talukdárs by his display of kindness to them, the measure is not likely to encounter any strong opposition at their hands.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The same paper, after referring to the circumstance that in Oudh, when the Lower Appellate Court upholds the decision of the Court of first instance in a case, no appeal lies to the Judicial Commissioner, and that the revisional jurisdiction of Supreme Courts is very limited, urges the establishment of a Chief Court in place of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the province. In order to meet the additional cost which the scheme would involve, the *Ázád* will propose some economical measures in a future issue.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd December, regrets to say that bribery and corruption still largely prevail in courts of justice. Some officers almost openly sell justice to the highest bidder. But

Circulation,
325 copies.

Government has not yet done anything to check the evil. Some time ago many complaints against the Munsif of Fatehabad reached the High Court, which ordered the District and Sessions Judge of Agra to investigate the matter. The Judge went to Fatehabad, examined some twenty or twenty-five persons in one day and then returned to Agra. When people heard of the enquiry, they went in large numbers to Fatehabad to give evidence against the Munsif, but on their arrival there they found that the Judge had already returned to Agra. The investigation was made at the commencement of the long vacation, but the result has not yet transpired. Whether the complaints were true or false, the Munsif should not be retained at Fatehabad, where he has incurred such widespread popular odium.

Circulation.
265 copies.

The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 21st December, referring to the severe cold at Lucknow owing to rainfall, says that poor persons, who have not got sufficient clothing, suffer severely from the inclemency of the weather. Formerly winter clothing was largely distributed every year to the poor from the Husainabad endowment; but, since the endowment has come under official control, the distribution of clothing has been discontinued, and the surplus revenues have been spent on the erection of a clock-tower and on illuminations on the occasion of visits of Government officers! The managers of the endowment would do well to devote the money to charitable purposes in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 24th December, observes that the Resolution published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* of the 12th idem regarding Honorary Magistrates deserves more than a passing notice. It has been already admitted on all hands that natives make better civil judges than Europeans. The Resolution in question shows that Native Honorary Magistrates understand and decide

criminal cases with intelligence. In conclusion, the *Sarosh* briefly describes the increased powers which the Local Government means to confer on them.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd December, says that *bahís* or account-books used by native traders are so made that they can be easily tampered with by traders, and that, therefore, traders often forge their books and obtain decrees from Small Cause Courts against their customers. The *Samákhár* is of opinion that traders should be required to have their books registered and to obtain the signatures of their customers against their accounts in the books.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 29th December, says that it is believed that the examination of revenue agents has been stopped on the ground that their number has already become too large. The revenue agents are not a burden on the Government treasury. If they are increasing, the population and the facilities for litigation too are on the increase. It will be a great injustice to candidates, who may be unsuccessful this year, not to offer them another chance.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd December, referring to the late Examination of mukhtars and pleaders held at Allahabad, complains that some candidates were told that they were not admissible to the examination when they stood at the door of the examination-room. A Bengali of Dacca was told that he was inadmissible only a few days before the examination after his arrival at Allahabad. The journey put him to no small expense and trouble in vain.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The same paper praises Kunwar Jwálá Prasád, Assistant Magistrate, Allahabad, for his justice, and says that his transfer from that district to Basti, though only temporary, is generally regarded with regret by the native community.

Kunwar Jwálá Prasád,
Assistant Magistrate, Allah-
abad.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
280 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Sahifa-i-Qudsi* (Delhi), of the 24th December, complains that, at the railway station at Delhi, platform-tickets are supplied at one anna each and are obtained with difficulty. The price of the tickets should be reduced to a quarter of an anna, as has been done at other stations, and they should be sold in the verandah of the station in order that people may be able to obtain them more easily.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th and 25th December, referring to the case of the man who was convicted by a Hindú Magistrate at Benares of theft for endeavouring to drive to the house of a butcher a bull that had been let loose by some Hindú on the occasion of the death of some member of his family in accordance with the Hindú religion, but who was acquitted by the High Court on the ground that the bull was no one's property, observes that Hindús are much dissatisfied with the decision of the High Court. They say that butchers will now freely kill all such bulls, and that the entire destruction of these animals will seriously interfere with the breeding of cattle. Moreover, it is contended that the release of such bulls is inculcated by the Hindú religion. The *Hindustán* observes that the bulls in question really do a great deal of mischief. They injure crops, attack people and oxen in streets, and so forth. If any person desires to release a bull for the benefit of the soul of his father, he should do so by all means. But he should not allow the animal to roam about and injure other people's property. He should feed it himself, but he may relieve himself of a portion of the cost of its support by requiring any person, who desires to have his cow covered by it, to feed it (say) for a week or a fortnight. The way in which bulls are released at present brings evil rather than good to the souls of persons in whose names they are set free, because

the animals are often seized by the police and sent to jails, where they are employed in dragging the plough or drawing water from wells.

The *Sahifa-i-Qudsi* (Delhi), of the 24th December, complains that bulls, released by people and allowed to wander about freely in streets, are a great public nuisance at Delhi. Lately a man was attacked and killed by one of these beasts. The municipal committee should see to this.

Bulls at Delhi.

Circulation,
280 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1885.	1885.	
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Áyá Singh	Dec. 22nd	Dec. 25th.	203 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 26th	" 27th	500 "
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh	" 21st, 23rd & 25th.	" 24th, 26th & 28th respec- tively.	" "
4	<i>Agrá Akhbár</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shujáu-l-Hasan	" 21st	" 27th	250 "
5	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain Khán.	" 22nd	" 25th	65 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-Ám</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 23rd & 26th,	" 26th & 29th respectively.	2,500 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-Chunár</i>	Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád	" 22nd	" 26th	400 "
8	<i>Akhtar-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Alí Husain	" 21st	" 23rd	125 "
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 12th, 19th & 22nd.	" 23rd & 25th,	284 copies (in- cluding 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 21st	" 24th	106 copies.
11	<i>Anjadu-l-Akhbár</i>	Badáun	Urdú	Ditto	Alí Amjad Husain	" 23rd	" 27th	250 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 19th	" 26th	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjáb.	" 26th	" 28th	250 "
14	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhbár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	" 21st	" 26th	102 "
15	<i>Ázad</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 22nd & 29th,	" 23rd & 29th respectively.	182 "

16	Bahār-i-Hind	... Agra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Momin Husain	... 26th	...	...	...	100	"
17	Bhārat Bandhū	... Aligarh	... Hindi-Eng-lish.	... Ditto	... Totā Rām	... 25th	...	29th	...	"	"
18	Bhārat Jwan	... Benares	... Hindi	... Ditto	... Rām Krishna Varmā,	... 21st	...	...	...	1,750	"
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarī	... Bareilly	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Thākūr Prasād	... 19th	...	...	...	250	"
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarī	... Rāmpur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Husain,	... 21st	...	...	...	500	"
21	Dabīr-i-Mulk	... Bhupāl	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Amjed Ali	... 18th	...	...	...	313	"
22	Delhi Punch	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Fazl-i-din	... 23rd	...	...	...	335	"
23	Ghamkhar-i-Hind	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mahārāj Kishun	... 26th	...	...	...	300	"
24	Hām-i-Hind	... Cawnpore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Nabī Ashraf.	... 24th	...	...	...	633	"
25	Hindustān	... Lucknow	... Hindi	... Daily	... Rājā Rāmpāl Singh,	Dec. 22nd to 26th,	...	...	...	600	"
26	Hindustānī	... Ditto	... Urdu	... Tri-weekly	... Gangā Prasād	... 23rd, 25th & 27th.	...	...	...	...	"
27	Islām	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Muhammad Mīr	... 18th & 25th	...	...	...	260	"
28	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	... Hindi-Urdū	... Bi-weekly	... Mahābīr Prasād	... 23rd & 26th,	...	...	...	132	"
29	Jalwa-i-Tūr	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Ganeshī Lāl	... 24th	...	...	...	90	"
30	Karnāmāh	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muhammad Yāqūb...	... 21st	...	...	...	265	"
31	Kashī Pattrikā	... Benares	... Hindi-Urdū	... Ditto	... Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	... 25th	...	...	...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).	"
32	Kavi Vachan Sudhā	... Benares	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Chintāmani Rāo	... 21st	...	...	...	350 copies.	"
33	Khair Khwah-i-Ālam,	... Delhi	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Mīr Hasan	... 24th	...	...	...	200	"
34	Khair Khwah-i-Ām	... Gujrat	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Kallā Rām	... 23rd	...	...	...	...	"
35	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,	... Fyzābād	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Khairatī Lāl	... 15th	...	...	...	...	"
36	Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jāb.	... Gujranwālā	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Birj Lāl	... 24th	...	...	...	400	"
37	Khurshaid-i-Āfaq	... Pilibhīt	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mazhar Ahsan Khān,	... 21st	...	...	...	200	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
38	Koh-i-Nár	Lahore	Urdú	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	1885. Dec. 22nd, 24th & 26th.	1885. Dec. 25th, 27th & 28th respec- tively.	450 copies.
39	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Dídar Bakhsh	26th	29th	100
40	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Baláqí Dás	24th	26th	400
41	Mámrar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	21st	26th	90
42	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad,	22nd	24th	208
43	Matla-i-Nár	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasád	26th	29th	50
44	Mihr-i-Darakshshán	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	24th	26th	100
45	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhíbu-llah	23rd	25th	240
46	Mittra Vilás	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mukund Rám	21st	23rd	400
47	Musl-i-Am	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	20th	24th	100
48	Musl-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Amír Singh	21st	25th	700
49	Mulla Dopidzá	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	24th	24th	125
50	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Biháqí Lál	For December	Dec. 28th	200
51	Naiyar-i-Asam	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Dec. 21st	24th	275
52	Najmu-l-Akhbar	Etáwah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Rúhu-llah Khán	20th & 24th,	23rd & 25th respectively.	200
53	Najmu-l-Hind	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Avtár Krishn	15th	24th	325
54	Nasim-i-Agrá	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	23rd	25th	96
55	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Biháqí Lál	22nd	26th	100
56	Nizamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishámu-l-dín	24th	24th	755
57	Nár Afshán	Ludhiáná	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	24th	24th	403
58	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	26th	26th	403

59	Nusratu-l-Akhdar	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	24th	...	...	200	...
60	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	...	...	...	...	...	Basudeva Bhaskar	...	23rd	...	...	415	...
61	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	Sheo Prasad	...	23rd to 29th,	...	...	732 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).	...
62	Oudh Punch	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Sajjad Husain	...	17th	...	...	375 copies.	...
63	Panjabi Akhdar	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	23rd	...	...	275	...
64	Panjabi Punch	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Firozu-l-din	...	"	...	...	80	...
65	Patila Akhdar	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Din Muhammad	...	22nd	...	...	295	...
66	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	...	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	23rd	...	...	600	...
67	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	...	...	Ganesh Lal	...	20th	...	...		...
68	Qaisari	Jullundur	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	26th	...	...	125	...
69	Rafiq-i-Am	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Divan Chand	...	23rd	...	...	400	...
70	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Muharram Ali	...	26th	...	...	"	...
71	Rafiq-i-Akhdar	Benares	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Ghulam Husain	...	21st	...	...	"	...
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Khadim Ali	...	22nd, 24th & 26th.	...	...	550	...
73	Rajpata Gazette	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindi	...	...	...	Murad Ali	...	21st	...	...	315	...
74	Rajn Prakash	Baran	...	Urdú	...	...	...	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	...	10th	...	...	150	...
75	Reformer	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	26th	...	...	700	...
76	Rekhta	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Mahá Narayan	...	24th	...	...	175	...
77	Roznah	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Tegh Bahadur	...	22nd to 28th,	...	...	600	...
78	Sadique-l-Akhdar	Bahawalpur	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Dwarka Nath	...	24th	...	...	264	...
79	Sahifa-i-Qudat	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Muhammad Abdu-l- Qudus.	...	"	...	...	280	...
80	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	...	...	Banshi Dhar	...	21st	...	...	216	...
81	Sarosh-i-Benares	Benares	...	Urdú	...	...	...	Wali Muhammad	...	24th	...	...	600	...
82	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Saifu-l-Haq	...	26th	...	...	400	...
83	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	24th	...	...	103	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
84	Shám-i-Oudh	... Fyzabad	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Kishan Prasád	1885. Nov. 1st & 11th. & Dec. 21st.	...	300 copies.
85	Shula-i-Tūr	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibráhím	25th	...	175
86	Sirájul-Akhdár	... Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqr Muhammad	24th	...	400
87	Sitára-i-Hind	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Banwári Lál	23rd	...	160
88	Subodh Sindhu	... Khandwa	M a r á t h i - Hindi.	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	26th	...	210
89	Surár-i-Qaisarí	... Rámpur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Razá	28th	...	125
90	Tamannadí	... Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Páran Chand	27th	...	150
91	Tátiya-i-Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjad Husain	24th	...	260
92	Vazir-i-Hind	... Siálkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzá Mavahid	29th	...	200
93	Victoria Paper	... Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyán Chand	20th to 26th, 24th, 25th, & 26th, 27th & 29th.	...	975
94	Vrill Dhárá	... Dhár	Maráthí	Weekly	Harí Bháskar	10th & 17th,	...	120
95	Waqtia-i-Alam	... Gházipur	Urdú	Ditto	Sirájul-din Ahmad,	21st	...	250

ALLAHABAD ;

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

The 4th January, 1886.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

